

JUDGE O'REAR'S GREAT SPEECH

Mobs and Mob Rule Dissected and Remedies Suggested.

Rule of the People Must Be Re- stored by Utter Overthrow of Legislative Lobby.

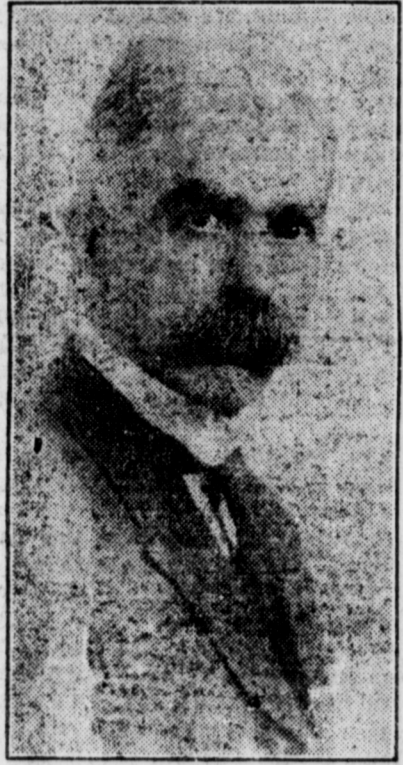
The following speech was delivered by Judge Ed C. O'Rear, at Princeton, Ky., on Friday, June 16, 1911, to an immense audience composed of representatives of all political parties, who listened with the greatest of interest throughout its delivery:

Fellow Kentuckians:

I come to a community more than once recently stricken by the mob spirit, yet a community which is fully an average, if not more than an average, of the educated, law-abiding, quiet citizens of our state. The animus of your mobs was of a kind which has been given most notoriety in Kentucky during the last three or four years, popularly designated as night-riding. I come before you to discuss, as one of the incidents injected into this campaign, this matter of mob spirit, which affects our society, which has been, to the dishonor of our state, used by some of her own press and sons to disparage her in the eyes of the world, and in her own esteem.

I do not come to defend the mob, nor to excuse it, but to study it, to endeavor to explain it, in the hope that when the subject is properly understood you, and the other people of this state, may take such steps as may be necessary to vest such power in proper officials of this government as to prevent its recurrence.

If there is a mob it may be necessary to shoot it, or hang it, but it is infinitely better not to have the mob



JUDGE O'REAR.

at all. If, therefore, without mitigating the punishment due the mob in esse, I venture to suggest the suppression of the mob in posse, I hope there will be none so stupid as to think I favor mob law.

Kentucky has been held up by some of the press, and others, as peculiarly subject to mob law. She has developed her full share, but it is not true that the mob spirit is more prevalent here than in the country generally. Brigands, and the criminal spirit which lives by lawlessness, are alien to our state. The people here, with rare individual exceptions, live cheerfully under the law, taught from their infancy to look to it for redress of wrongs. It is only when they have been led to believe that the law is inadequate, or those charged with its execution are faithless, that the temper of any considerable number of the public is excited to take the law into their own hands for execution.

And that is generally true throughout the civilized world, and has been for a long time.

Mobs are not the growth of modern civilization. They are not peculiar to America, nor to any section of it. The oppressive corn laws of Great Britain produced mobs. The cruel exactions of the House of Bourbon in France produced mobs, and the grievances were so great and so numerous that the mob became a rebellion. The oppressions of the British government gave rise to mobs in the colonies before the revolution.

Remove Cause of Mob.

That the mob should be suppressed promptly and effectually, goes without saying. There can be no ground for debate on that question. But that the action of the government should stop there, is to commit the public conscience to indifference to the public welfare. It is high time in such conditions to look to their cause, and if the cause be found to lie in oppression, or injustice, or inefficient execution of the law, then the remedy is to cure the cause, not as a concession to the mob, but to maintain peace in the future.

We have had in Kentucky, unfortunately, and to our discredit, a num-

ber of mobs during the last half century, but no more, I think, than the average state of the Union. The mob of the past may be divided into three general classes: One, where some revolting crime has been committed, exciting and shocking public sentiment so that a great many are excited beyond ordinary restraint, resulting in the wreaking of vengeance upon the supposed guilty person; another, arising from industrial conditions, following upon strikes and lockouts, and the third is not wholly unlike the second, is similar in the sense of oppression practiced or suffered by a great number of the public.

To the latter class belong the night-riders and other related disorders, which, by the way, have not been confined in their operations to Kentucky. Among this class in Kentucky was the tollgate raiding; people were killed, more property destroyed by the raiders than was done in the time of the night-riding troubles.

In reference to the tollgate raids, then the public believed that it was not a sound policy to give a monopoly of the highways of the state, which were turnpikes, to corporate and individual owners, who could exact toll from every other traveler; they believed that it was better for the public to own and operate the public highways.

Tollgate Night-Riders.

After many years of discussion laws were finally enacted empowering the counties to acquire the roads. The owners of the property and the county authorities were in many instances unable to agree upon prices for the property, and the impression was created that the owners were attempting to indefinitely delay the matter of public ownership, or to get exorbitant prices for the property. There were some, then, impatient at the delays and dickerings, who cut up the gates, terrorized and in some instances beat the owners, and when resisted killed gatekeepers and owners.

As we now look calmly back upon that dark chapter of history, we fail to find an excuse for these outrages. Troops and deputy sheriffs were called out to protect the property, which was undoubtedly right. But the public peace was quickest restored by the speedy acquirement of the roads by the counties.

These roads were not acquired in deference to the mob spirit, nor as the result of its actions. They were acquired as a result of a deliberate purpose, framed in public opinion, created by years of previous discussion. If conditions had been such that the counties and owners of the roads could have agreed more promptly, or legislative acts to authorize the acquisition of these roads had been more promptly passed in compliance with the overwhelming public demand, there is no reason to suppose that the mob would have had cause, even in its own misguided judgment, to have destroyed the property. Tollgates had existed upon the turnpikes in Kentucky for the better part of a century without molestation. Years of discussion had gradually ripened public opinion into the belief that the system was inherently faulty.

Law's Delay Cause of Violence.

After the matter had finally been enacted into law giving counties the right to purchase these roads, it appeared perhaps to the more thoughtful that the law was inadequate towards giving relief. The county officials in many instances were unreasonable in their demands upon the owners of the roads, or the owners were unreasonable in their demands upon the counties, so that it was made to appear to the more impatient that the law which had been enacted was faulty. The more radical spirits in the community saw in the situation a defiance of the public will. Then it was that they began their depredations. That was the last uprising of this class in Kentucky until the night-riding troubles in 1907.

I have already described in a previous address delivered at Hopkinsville, Ky., on the first day of May, the conditions existing in this state for many years prior to that date, affecting the interests of the tobacco growers. Without repeating here minutely these conditions I deem it sufficient to remind you that the culture of tobacco had been one of the principal industries in this state since its separation from Virginia, and of their fathers before them for all of the generations from Jamestown to Independence. They had found in the cultivation of this crop the means by which they supplied the most of their commercial needs. It was the basis of their currency, a large part of the local tax with which they defrayed the expenses of the colony, the tithes of the ministers in the established church, and the revenues with which they paid the soldiers of the line in the Revolutionary war.

Trust Eliminated Competition.

Perhaps 80,000 men were engaged in this industry alone in Kentucky in 1907. The value of the yield was not less than \$35,000,000 or \$40,000,000 a year. In the meantime there had been evolved in the experience, daring and sagacity of financiers and manufacturers a series of combinations of wealth and factories, resulting finally in the concentration of many buyers into few. The competition which had theretofore existed was thus eliminated. This applied not alone to tobacco, but to many other commodities as well. The subject attracted the sharp and critical attention of the public. Magazines, newspapers and speakers warned the public of the dangers imminent from this new system, and sought to contrive means to frustrate its oppres-

sive effect. Legislation more or less drastic was attempted and enacted. As early as 1888 statutes were passed by the various states of the Union and by the congress of the United States, highly penalizing combinations made in restraint of trade. Kentucky in 1890 passed a similar statute, severe and stringent, and affording no exception.

In 1891 the people of Kentucky adopted a new constitution. It was provided in your organic law that the legislature should enact such statutes as would prevent confederations and combinations of capital and enterprises which would raise the price of commodities above their reasonable value. After that the legislature enacted no statute on the subject until 1906.

Producers Received Little.

Prosecutions begun under the statute of 1890 were contested on the ground that the statutes had been repealed by the constitution. The courts held to the contrary. Still, there were no convictions, and but few prosecutions undertaken so far as we know. The effect of the combinations continued to increase. The result was that the producers of tobacco in Kentucky found their market restricted to practically a single buyer, who set the price, graded the crops and took its time for accepting and paying for crops delivered; partitioning the territory of the state among its representatives and allies, as a sovereign would parcel out his favors among his courtiers. The world was demanding and using all the tobacco that was being raised and was paying for it at the prices demanded by the single manufacturer and its allies. The producers were being paid in most instances but little more than the cost of production. When it was considered that the fertility of the soil was being exhausted by raising tobacco crops, in a great many instances the producers were paid even less than the cost of production.

Tobacco is a crop which, from its nature, requires personal handling and care. But little machinery can be utilized in its culture and preparation for the market. Consequently one man can handle but few acres. The tobacco raiser became generally a poor man. He and his family devote their labor for a whole year to the crop, frequently resulting in his receiving less than 75 cents a day for his toil.

Trust Reaped Profits.

It was finally disclosed that this single buyer and its allies had reaped and was reaping the most enormous profits from this class of business. The difference between the buying price and the selling price was so extensive that as much as 60 per cent per annum was realized upon the capital of the trust, magnified by fictitious means to four times its real value. In other words, the trust realized 240 per cent upon its actual investments in the business.

The growers, finding that the statutes against the trusts apparently were ineffective, undertook to apply the same methods which the trust had employed. Legislation was enacted in Kentucky, under the impulse of the public demand and in furtherance of the public good, allowing farmers to pool their crops and products, so as to present a more united and organized body of sellers against the united and organized body of buyers, and so as to realize a more nearly reasonable value for the commodity. The trust buyers at this point declined to buy from the growers' association, and in every way conceivable in the art of cunning, experienced and apparently conscienceless men, backed by hundreds of millions of dollars made from the product of these people, sought to break down the organizations of the producers.

You will observe that these conditions had been existing for a full generation. After considerable agitation in the public press and upon the stump, sentiment was sufficiently aroused to procure the enactment of legislation granting to the growers the privilege their competitor had been enjoying undisturbed for so long. Then the growers were met with the concerted, combined, deliberate and ruthless methods of their competitor, in which the latter undertook to and proclaimed that it would destroy the growers' organization and would not buy their product. Thus the first assault was made by the tobacco trust, the buyer itself an unlawful organization, fattening by unlawful means upon the sweat, poverty and hardship of those whose labor produced the subject of the commerce, it defied it.

Growers Formed Pools.

In 1906 the growers formed pools in Kentucky, as well as in other states growing the crop, in which they attempted to gather into associations of their own, the principal supply of their crops. Those who did not join, finding an improved market, took advantage of the situation to sell at increased prices. The trust refused to buy at all from the growers' associations, on the ground that they had combined. Not daunted, the growers again pooled their crop of 1907. Again those who were not willing to share the risks and enterprise of their neighbors held aloof, and supplied, as far as their crops would go, the needs of the trust.

In the midst of this situation there occurred the memorable panic of 1907. Already two crops were tied up in the pools. The growers needed the proceeds from their crops to discharge debts. Their creditors, the merchants, the banks, were pressing for the payment of their debts. The merchants were being pressed by the

wholesalers under the effect of the prevailing panic. The situation had become acute in Kentucky. Neighbor was arrayed against neighbor in argument as to the utility and propriety of the growers' association. The trust was encouraging, with its money, agents and arguments, these disputes, its purpose being to destroy the unity of the growers. Nothing was done in the meantime by the government of the state to relieve the situation. Nothing was attempted. The dispute became more acrimonious and continued to grow more bitter. A quarrel over a dog fight has been known to produce a feud running through many years. How much more, then, was it likely that so serious a cause of quarrel among men as this quarrel between tobacco trust and the growers should result in bad feeling and anger, and finally in acts of violence? This situation, already big with anger and bad feeling, burst into acts of unlawful violence.

The question then arose—what to do with the situation. That the men who had destroyed property and life should be punished, the sober-minded judgment of most people agreed, and I heartily agreed, as doubtless you did. That further outbreaks should be prevented as far as lay within the power of the officers of the law, was equally imperative. Life and property and the peace of the community must be preserved at all hazards. Still, there existed the cause of this trouble.

Kentuckians Not Lawless.

It is not true that the Kentuckians are a lawless people. It is especially not true that the farming class of the state are lawless in their purposes and instincts. They are of the contrary disposition. It must be apparent then that when a quiet, orderly, easy-going people, such as these, are so wrought up in their feelings that a considerable number of them give way to their passions and impulse of violence, that there must be a deep-seated and long-endured aggravation.

I then held to the opinion, and do yet, that it was not only the province, but the duty of the state government to, as far as it lay lawfully in its power, remove the cause, to the end that the public peace might be preserved in the future, that our citizens might be spared the fate of becoming felons; that property might be saved from destruction; and that upon the restoration of normal conditions the great bulk of the people engaged in the business of tobacco growing might pursue it with profit and contentment.

Was such an idea entertained on my part a lawless idea? Did it in the least smut at or connive with lawlessness? Did it in the least importune the violent to continue their violence? Is it not always the legitimate end of government and a wise purpose of those entrusted with it to produce these conditions which will give the greatest contentment and prosperity? I did then say in a public declaration which I made on an occasion which has become memorable in the history of the state, just how that remedy was to be applied, and I am happy to say to you now that I am confirmed by the host of judicial and official authority in this whole land, that there was enough force and power and virtue in the law to cope with the situation. I declared then, and I now repeat, that in the law, and under the law, there was ample and just correction of existing evils.

Upheld by Supreme Court.

Since I last spoke to the public on this subject the supreme court of the United States has found judicially that the tobacco trust was of itself a lawless combination, and has been throughout all these years of its oppression; that its purpose was to restrict trade in tobacco unreasonably, and that therefore it should be disbanded as an outlaw.

And it was clearly within the law that the tobacco trust should be outlawed in Kentucky, because it was in truth and in fact an outlaw, and that it should not only have been fined, but until it ceased its oppressive methods it should be denied access to Kentucky at all; that it should be required to deal fairly and squarely with the tobacco growers of Kentucky, or it should be required to remove its presence from the state so long as it continued the aggravating cause of violence and disorder.

The courts of Kentucky have consistently held that the farmers' pool was a lawful enterprise; that it did not violate the constitution of this state or of the United States; that it was founded on the experience of mankind, authorized by the acts of the legislature of Kentucky, and justified by the press and pulp and public opinion. But the courts of Kentucky went further, preceding by some three years the now epoch-making opinion delivered the other day by Chief Justice White, and declared that combinations which were not unreasonable restraints of trade were not unlawful in Kentucky, either under the statutes of Kentucky or of the United States, and the courts of Kentucky declared that combinations of the buyers had equal rights with the combinations of the sellers, also that combinations of the sellers had equal rights with the buyers.

It fell to my lot to pen one of the opinions of the court of appeals of Kentucky declaring in emphatic language the principle which I have just announced, and which I am happy to find is sustained by the last conclusions of the supreme court of the United States upon this subject.

Favors Law Enforcement.

When I said then, and when I say now, that the purpose and end of gov-

ernment is to enforce the laws equally and impartially against the violent, lawless night-riders, and enforce them also against the lawless though not violent trust, was that equivalent to saying that I favor lawlessness? And when I declared that it was the province of government and its duty to remove the aggravating cause which provoked outbreaks of violence in various sections of the state, at the same time saying that the specific acts of violence should be punished, because they were unlawful, was this justification of lawlessness in any sense?

But passing this, I will now ask your indulgence for a moment to speak as to my personal and individual record upon the question of mobs.

As a public official, acting as commonwealth attorney, specially appointed for the purpose, I prosecuted members of a mob in Kentucky, and that, it so happened, in a Republican county in the state. I prosecuted them to the end of the law. Later I became a public official by election, being chosen to the office of county judge of my county. The night before my induction into the office a mob took from the county jail a prisoner and hung him until he was dead.

First Official Act.

My first official act was to convene the fiscal court in special session, and cause rewards to be offered for the apprehension of the members of the mob and for their prosecution. A number of men were arrested as the result of this effort and were brought before me for examination. They were in every instance held to the grand jury without bail and were indicted and tried. There I exhausted every means in my power to punish the members of the mob.

Since being a member of the court of appeals, the question arose in a case before the court as to the effect of a mob of which I have been especially treating today, to-wit: the tollgate raiders. A band of these marauders had destroyed tollhouses and terrorized the keepers.

The road had to be abandoned by the owners. Then the county condemned it under the statutes. The question presented was the fair market value of the road as of the date of the condemnation. The county insisted that the value was as it was found to be after the mob had depreciated that value by its destruction of the company's property. The jury found accordingly. The court of appeals reversed the judgment on the grounds that the verdict was inadequate, and rested on erroneous basis; that the mob was a band of felons, in law, whom it was the duty of the county to disperse, and to protect the property from; that the public would not be allowed to profit by the mob's lawless acts, but should pay for the road which it required as if the mob had not existed. In short, that the law would protect to the last extremity owners of the property not only from the direct act of the mob, but from the indirect results. The opinion may be found reported in 117 Kentucky Reports, 674, and it fell to me to write that opinion of the court.

Thus you will see that in three instances in my official life, covering a period of more than 20 years, and occurring at intervals widely separated, have I shown by my official action and conduct, which fortunately are matters of public record, my esteem and my manner of dealing with the specific acts of mobs. I went so far as the law empowered me; I went no further because I had not the power.

Believe in Square Deal.

I believe the average man is satisfied with a square deal. His idea is, that is the end and purpose of all law. And he is not far wrong. When the law fails him, there is, in his mind, but two courses: either to "grin and bear it, or kick." When a great number having a similar grievance find that they are not getting a square deal, or believe they are not, which affects their actions the same, they kick simultaneously. If not enough of them to make a revolution, they make a mob. I believe that, broadly speaking, the mob spirit, as it is called, rarely evinces itself except under the belief that the law is inadequate to redress the wrong, a belief most always slowly formed, however swiftly executed. Not only that the law is inadequate, so far as the statutes and officials are concerned, inadequate in that the public, through any legal channel available to them, can not act.

The best-governed people are self-governed people. Likewise they are the best satisfied with their government. If it is pliable enough to respond promptly to the public will, there would be no ground for impatience at it.

Legislature Not Representative.

The belief has been slowly growing in this country that the legislatures, the people's only means of enacting their will into law, are not truly representative of the people; that they are subject to corrupting influences too frequently; that through inattention, or ignorance, or baseness, they suffer the public's interests to be subverted to that of a favored class, who would obtain through the law more than they in good conscience, and under a square deal were entitled to.

This belief is manifested in a number of ways. One, the tone of the press, and public utterances on the subject; another, in the restrictions placed upon legislatures in late years by the constitution, prohibiting the granting of special favors in legislation. This special legislation has been cut out, but the interests which would profit nevertheless by enjoying immunity which the public is not allowed, obtain their ends by defeating

legislation which would correct their evil practices. They do this in the main through the influence of the lobby—a set of astute, polite and corrupting agents employed especially to defeat legislation of a nature which is aimed to protect the public from those who would fatten upon it through unrighteous and exceptional privileges. The people have for years discussed and tried to remedy this evil in government. It has, however, grown constantly worse. Many think there is no lawful remedy.

The remedy is not alone to hang a mob—back of that, and in order that there should be no mob, and no provocation of one, the first wrong cause should be removed. Disband the lobby. Prevent its harmful influence. Restore to the people their legislative untrammelled by the obstructions of those who would make it an unrepresentative body; let the people understand that in that body, established as a means of expressing the public will for the public good and government, is safely vested the law-making power. Thus let them see that they may in confidence then rest the matter of all remedial action in providing means to conserve the public welfare and peace and safety.

Sore Disappointment.

I affirm that the legislature of Kentucky has for 20 years and more been a sore disappointment, in the main, to the public. There have been notable instances of high-minded and patriotic members in that body during that time. But the dominant influence has been pernicious; it has obstructed wholesome, remedial legislation; it has foiled the public demand; it has thwarted the public purpose; it has grown to be called a reproach to the state. Thus has been formed, slowly but gradually, the opinion in the public mind, that the law-making body was inadequate to grant means of redress of public oppression. The opinion has grown into indignation and deep distrust. There has consequently grown a contempt for law and a denial of its efficiency. The remedy of violence is wrong—is unjustifiable. The true remedy is to remove the controlling cause. As the doctors now say, "Swat the fly that spreads the disease." It is better than to have to treat the disease when it becomes an eruption.

Should Have Power to Recall.

If legislation aimed against the lobby is not sufficient, then let the people take into their own hands, whence all power of government originates, the making of laws which their legislature will not enact, and the repealing and vetoing of laws which it does enact contrary to the public will and good. Then let them add the power of recalling faithless, inefficient, negligent or corrupt public officials who fail in the proper discharge of their official duties. Then let them by direct popular action, conducted under a general law and by public officials, select the nominees for public offices, in a statewide primary, held on the same day by the same officers, for all parties, ballots, booths and officers being furnished at the public expense. Then let them elect United States senators by direct popular vote. Then add a corrupt practices act that will prevent corruption in elections, by preventing the gathering up or using of big campaign funds; make all candidates and party managers publish before and after elections, primary and state, complete and verified accounts of all receipts and expenditures, showing from whom received, how much from each and how expended. The amount should be limited to actual, necessary and proper expenses of advertising, speaking, traveling, postage, clerks, and the like. If our public officials are elected by bribery and corruption of the voters; if when elected they are subjected to the influence of a corrupting lobby; if the means of corruption are furnished by special interests which are enjoying immunities and unjust privileges from the public, how can you expect the public to have faith in their representation or their work?

Favors Abolishing Lobby.

I therefore favor abolishing the lobby, the notorious "third house," and if necessary to correct its evil influence, I would have restored to the people the power of direct legislation when the people saw proper to exercise it, and the power to recall faithless officials who will not or can not or do not discharge their public duties. In this way would the people be more nearly represented in the making as well as in the execution of their laws. In case of a mob, let the power of recall be further secured by placing in the governor the power to remove summarily, and until his case could be tried by the senate, or other proper judicial tribunal, any peace officer in whose jurisdiction a mob did damage to person or property. All this looks to preventing the mob, which I maintain is better for society than to have a mob, and then punish it ever so severely.

In our government the law must be both supreme and sufficient. Its enforcement must be impartial, speedy and just. The people must learn not only to submit to it, but to respect it—respect it not only as the supreme power, but as the sufficient means for the redress of all wrongs, public and private. Remove, therefore, the taint of suspicion and doubt born of corrupting influences that dominate the enactment of law and the selection of public officials. Let the laws fairly reflect the same sober public will, and let their execution be prompt and impartial, and there will be neither ground for such violent disturbances as we are discussing, nor will they likely occur.

Desk "B"

Listen Wait Watch

Fair's Big Jubilee Sale.

Will begin THURSDAY JULY 13, continues until SATURDAY JULY 22nd. You cannot afford to miss it. Big Bargains during entire Sale. Special attractions each day. Come and invite your friends to meet you at Fair's.

Don't forget the date and place and remember it pays to trade with a house that saves you money.

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PHILLIPS HOTEL BATH HOUSE

New Building . . . Five Mineral Wells . . .
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MODERN STEAM AND MINERAL BATH HOUSE

Baths given by Hot Springs Attendants.

J. R. PHILLIPS, Proprietor.

RATES: \$7 to \$10 PER WEEK. DAWSON SPRINGS, KY.

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, JULY 7.

Illinois Central Railroad—Time Table.

At Beaver Dam Kv.

North Bound.
No. 122 due 10:35 a. m.
No. 122 due 12:28 p. m.
No. 102 due 2:48 p. m.

South Bound.
No. 121 due 11:35 a. m.
No. 101 due 2:48 p. m.
No. 101 due 4:15 p. m.

Carbon typewriter paper for sale at The Republican office. 34tf.

Mr. James T. Davis was a caller Wednesday at this office.

Mr. W. H. Parks, of near Beda, paid us a call, Friday afternoon.

Mr. Guy Forrester, of Earlinton, arrived Monday for a few days visit here.

Mr. Raymer W. Tinsley has returned from a week's sojourn at Dawson Springs.

Mr. Ellis Foster attended the Fourth of July celebration at Owensboro, Tuesday.

Attorney M. L. Heavrin and stenographer, Miss Fanny Whittinghill, were in Centertown Saturday.

Miss Ozona Moseley has returned from Whitesville, where she had been the guest of Miss Addie May Edge.

Col. George Allen, of Louisville, was in town this week in the interest of a Boston, Mass., insurance company.

Messrs. Park Taylor, Hardin Riley and Hoyt Taylor were in Owensboro Tuesday for the Fourth of July celebration.

Typewriter paper in all grades, type writer ribbons and carbon paper for sale all the time at The Republican office. 44tf.

Mr. J. T. Casabier, of Beaver Dam, was a pleasant caller Wednesday.

Mr. Robert Carson, wife and daughter, of Louisville, visited relatives here the first of the week.

Mr. George M. Rowe, stamp clerk in the postoffice at Houston, Texas, paid us a pleasant call last Friday.

Mr. E. G. Barrass, who severely sprained his left foot and ankle last Friday while playing ball and running to third base, is much better, and is able to walk with a cane.

Capt. James M. DeWoege, of Owensboro, will be over Saturday evening to meet with the members of Company "H" and make arrangements relative to the departure of the company for the coming encampment.

The Wheat Growers are requested to meet in Hartford, Saturday July 8, in connection with the County Union A. S. of E. Good attendance is desired as important business is to be transacted.

T. H. BALMAIN, Ch'm'n.

At the First Christian Church next Sunday morning Prof. Thomas H. Smith, formerly a member of the faculty of Hartford College will preach. At the evening service he will deliver a lecture, his subject being, "Our Three Heroes." Everybody invited to attend both services.

Mr. Frank Hudson, who was killed here on account of the death of his sister, Mrs. Richard Brawner, of Cincinnati, who was buried here Saturday, will remain here for two or three weeks. For several years he has been connected with the Cumberland Telephone Co., and at present is located in Ohio.

The funeral services of Mrs. Richard Brawner, of Cincinnati, were conducted at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Emma Hudson, Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, by Rev. J. W. Bruner. The pall bearers were: Messrs. R. R. Riley, E. Y. Park, Clarence Casabier, James Nance, E. G. Schroeder and W. H. Gillespie.

Mr. L. M. Stevers, of Route 2, is convinced of the power of the advertising columns of The Republican. Recently he thought he would try a little three line local and see if he could sell a cow he had for sale for some time. The results were satisfactory for the stock was sold in a few days after the insertion of the advertisement.

Charles F. Willard, a former noted member of the Curtiss aviation staff, made four successful flights before a crowd of ten thousand people at the Daviess County fair grounds Tuesday, under the auspices of the Owensboro Lodge of Elks. The attendance at the Fourth of July celebration was the largest on record for that city.

The Fourth District Leader, of Hardinsburg, says: J. Ney Foster, junior editor of the Hartford Republican, spent Friday and Saturday in town shaking hands with his many friends. Mr. Foster was editor of the Leader two years ago and won for himself many friends while here. His visit to this office was very much enjoyed.

Precinct conventions were held in this county last Saturday by the Republicans to select a candidate for Representative. The delegates will meet here tomorrow afternoon when the choice of each precinct will be announced. Judging from reports from several precincts it appears that probably Mr. C. P. Keown is slightly in the lead over Mr. J. A. Luch, of Beaver Dam.

Dr. Horace J. Bell left Monday afternoon for Louisville, where he will be connected in the dental profession with Dr. C. E. Nary, on Jefferson street. Since Dr. Bell's graduation from the dental college he has been located in this city, and during that time had built up a nice practice, and made many friends who regret to see him locate elsewhere. We join with his other friends in wishing him much success.

The program is announced for the second annual session of the Kentucky Baptist Workers Assembly to be held at Dawson Springs the week of July 23. The list of addresses and lectures by prominent men indicates that the Dawson meeting is to be one of the strongest assemblies ever held in the State. It is described as "a training school for Sunday School and Mission Workers." The subjects especially discussed will be Missions, Sunday Schools, Benevolences and Doctrine. The program is attractively gotten up in two colors and its most urgent appeal is that every church of the denomination will be represented.

Mr. A. Henderson, produce merchant of Fordsville, left for Scotland Tuesday. He will visit relatives at Cincinnati on his way and will sail from New York about Saturday. Mr. Henderson took with him the map and paintings made by Edwin Forbes for his brother-in-law, Mr. James Barr, of Glasgow, Scotland. Also a small box of Indian antiques from the Indian Arrow Head Ridge, which was

one of the paintings and other mementos from and near Mitchell's and Jones' stations. Judge Henderson while in Scotland will visit relatives and friends of his youthful days and will return to Fordsville about September.

Notice to Tax Payers.

Taxes for 1911 are now due. Any one can pay by calling at the office. T. H. BLACK, S. O. C.

Special Train.

To Hopkins County Fair, Madisonville, Ky., July 18-19-20-21-and-22nd, 1911.

Leave Hartford 8:30 a. m.
" Centertown 8:44 a. m.
" Kronos 8:55 a. m.
" Moorman 9:07 a. m.
" Bremen 9:17 a. m.
" Millport 9:27 a. m.
" Anson 9:41 a. m.

Arrive, Madisonville .. 10:00 a. m.
Leave Madisonville returning, 6:05 p. m.

One fare plus 25 cents, (\$1.33) for the round trip.

Dates of sale July 18th to 22nd, inclusive.

Return limit July 24th.

The special train service will be run only on following dates, July 19-20-21-22nd.

5113 H. E. MISCHKE, Agt.

Protection of Fraternal Emblems.

While men who are members of secret societies do not always wear the emblems of these orders, it is no uncommon thing at great traveling centers to see young women and children who are "Masons," "Elks" or "Odd Fellows." Not that they really are affiliated with these orders, but that the various emblematic pins have been put on them to assure safety in traveling. We read where a few days ago a young girl upon whose breast was pinned a square and compass lost her railroad ticket. She was journeying along from California to a distant eastern point. A man who recognized the fact that some member of her family was a Mason, learned of her misfortune. There was not much ceremony, but in less than five minutes a new ticket had been bought and paid for and the girl placed safely aboard the train on which she was to continue her journey.

RENDER.

June 27.—J. B. Bolling, of Beaver Dam, was here last Wednesday.

Eli and Guy Dennison were in Hartford last Wednesday.

J. H. Brown, of Louisville, was here last Thursday.

D. B. Rhoads, of Beaver Dam, was here last Thursday.

Dr. Moore, of Beaver Dam, and Geo. Buhr, of Cloverport, were here Friday.

L. T. Millard was in Beaver Dam Friday.

Wm. Fair, of Hartford, and McDowell Fair, of Soddy, Tenn., and M. M. Bardwell, of Louisville, were here Saturday.

Archie Main, of Morgantown, was here Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Jones and Mrs. Jno. Schwander went to Louisville Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Kendall, of Beaver Dam, were here yesterday.

Dave Duke went to Hartford yesterday.

Mrs. H. D. Myers went to Beaver Dam yesterday.

I. P. Barnard, of Louisville, and S. O. Keown, of Beaver Dam, were here today.

Otto C. Martin

Attorney at Law

HARTFORD, KY.

Will practice his profession in this and adjoining counties. Commercial and Criminal Practice a Specialty.

FREE!

For two months, beginning July 15, I will give as a premium one years subscription to The Hartford Republican or The Hartford Herald, with each pair of \$5.00 Gold Spectacles, guaranteed to wear permanently and fitted scientifically.

J. B. TAPPAN,

The Reliable Jeweler and Optician,

Hartford, - Kentucky.

TOBACCO

Insure the Growing Crop Against Damage by Hail Storms!

The lowest rate at which this class of insurance has ever been offered in Kentucky. \$1.50 per acre from the time the plant is set until the crop is cut and put in the barn. Five acres cost \$7.50, ten acres cost \$15.00, fifteen acres cost \$22.50, for the entire growing season.

NOTHING CAN PREVENT HAIL

Hail destroys the value of tobacco. Protect yourself against this unforeseen and unpreventable hazard.

We are authorized by the State Insurance Department to issue Tobacco Hail Policies.

Otto C. Martin
Martin & McKinney,
The Insurance Men
Hartford, - - - Kentucky.
Office Opposite Court House.

Questions for Examination

Can you "finger" any? If so try your hand on the following which were propounded Friday to the Ohio county people who want to "teach the young idea how to shoot."

ARITHMETIC.

- (a) Upon what principles is the Roman notation founded?
- (b) Write in Roman numerals 90, 982, 1590 and 1876.
- (c) Write in figures XLVI, XCLX, MDCLII and MDC.
2. Divide the product of .037 and .0025 by the sum of .9 and .005.
3. A man brought a horse and carriage for \$280, and two fifths of the cost of the carriage was equal to two-thirds of the cost of the horse. What was the cost of each? 16.
4. (a) The dividend is 1880, the quotient is 17, and the remainder is 66, what is the divisor?
- (b) The quotient of a division is 834. What quotient would have been obtained if both dividend and divisor had first been multiplied by 133? Why? 10.
5. A square plot of ground that contains 9-40 of an acre is covered with cord wood (4 ft. long) to an average height of twelve feet. What is the wood worth at \$4.12 per cord?
6. In what time would a field 800 by 60 rd. pay for under-draining lengthwise, at 2 cents per foot, if the field yield two bushels, at 66 cents, per acre more than before the draining? The drains are 4 rods apart, and the first drains run down the center of the field.
7. What is the shortest stick that can be cut into pieces, 9 in., 12 in., or 15 in. in length, with nothing remaining?
8. How many oranges must a boy buy to sell to make a profit of \$9.30, if he buys at the rate of 5 for three cents, and sells at the rate of 4 for 3 cents?
9. Give answers to the following:
 - 15 3-4 of 660—what?
 - 660 is 15 3-4 per cent of what number?
 - 3-7 is what per cent of 3-5?
 - .2 per cent of 40—what?
 - 20 is .2 percent of what number?
10. A man invests \$12,000 in 3 percent stock at 76. He sells out at 1-3 and invests 1-3 of the proceeds in 3 1-2 percent stock at 96, and the remainder at 5 percent par. Find the change in his income.

For summer diarrhoea in children always give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and castor oil, and a speedy cure is certain. For sale by all druggists.

Call for Convention.

At a regular meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of Ohio County held at the Court House in Hartford, on May 26, 1911, and a majority of the committee being present it was ordered that the call for the State Convention for July 11, 1911 for the purpose of nominating state officials to be voted upon at the regular November election, 1911, be and is approved and that pursuant to the directions of the Republican State Central Committee it is ordered and directed that a mass convention be held at the Court House in Hartford, Ky., July 8, 1911, at 1:30 Standard Time, for the purpose of electing 33 delegates and 33 alternate delegates to attend the State Convention to be held in Louisville, Ky., July 11, 1911 for the purpose of nominating candidates for office of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Auditor, Treasurer, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of Agriculture and Statistics and Clerk of Court of Appeals, to be voted for at the November election 1911.

R. B. Martin, Ch'm'n.
J. NEY FOSTER, Sec'y.

Sprains require careful treatment. Keep quiet and apply Chamberlain's Liniment freely. It will remove the soreness and quickly restore the parts to a healthy condition. For sale by all druggists.

Fly Traps.

A simple, effective means of poisoning is to fill a good-sized bottle with a 2 per cent solution of formalin the common germicide. Place a saucer over it and invert the whole.

A tick is broken in the mouth of the bottle, or it may be set up on a bit of chip, so that the liquid will partially fill the saucer and a small slice of bread, covered with sugar is placed in one side as an added attraction. Both bottle and saucer may be mounted in a wooden or wire bracket so that it may be hung in any sunny corner about the stable or porch; or, with a little shelf tacked in place, the bottle may be simply leaned up in a corner. During hot, dry weather, with no other water near, this device will cover the back porch or stable door black with flies. It is quite possible some such poisoning method, worked out-of-doors, would prove the cheapest and easiest way of dealing with the whole fly problem.

The bottle keeps the strength of solution and does it down as needed, so that, once set, it requires no attention for months.

The garbage can trap is very simple. A hole is cut in the cover of the can just the right size for one of the familiar wire traps to fit over. A special rustless trap for this purpose is now being made. The fly is attracted from a great distance by the odor. It can not get into the can but invariably walks into the trap. By count 1 once caught 2500 flies in fifty-five minutes in such a trap at the rear of a grocery store. —New Orleans Picayune.

Death in Roaring Fire.

May not result from the work of fire-bugs but often severe burns are caused that make a quick need for Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the quickest, surest cure for burns, wounds, bruises, boils, sores. It soothes inflammation. It kills pain. It soothes and heals. Drives off skin eruptions, ulcers or piles. Only 25c at all druggists. m

The Walking Cure.

Doctors are of one mind in advocating walking as one of the best means of keeping the human machine in good working order, and one of New York's foremost medical authorities went so far as to say, in a lecture to young men studying for the profession, that if every adult could be persuaded to make a conscientious habit of walking five miles every day, there would be such prompt and general improvement in health that doctors would soon have to be looking for other ways of making a living. —From Physical Culture for June.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Better Pay For Carriers.

Beginning with July rural mail carriers will draw a salary of \$1,000 a year, an increase of \$100 over their present pay, as the Postoffice Department bill passed the House and Senate. The increase was an amendment added to the appropriation bill just before the last vote was taken. The increase granted will be the third one to be received by the rural carriers since the department was put in operation in 1903. The original pay of rural mail carriers was \$600 per year. This was increased to \$750 two years later and in 1907 to \$900. All carriers who have full length routes and who handle the prescribed number of pieces will get the raise.



Take One Pill, then—Take it Easy.

Take What Pill? Why, a Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pill,

of course. Good for all kinds of pain. Used to relieve Neuralgia, Headache, Nervousness, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Kidney Pains, Lumbago, Locomotor Ataxia, Backache, Stomachache, Periodical Pains of women, and for pain in any part of the body.

"I have used Dr. Miles' medicines for over 12 years and find them excellent. I keep Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills in the house all the time and would not think of taking a journey without them, no matter how short a distance I am going. I cannot praise them enough."

Miss Lou M. Churchill,
63 High St., Pensacola, N. H.
At all druggists. 25 doses 25c.
MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Why the Turkey is Bald

The Indians of our country have many legends connected with certain peculiar habits or customs prevalent among them, says the Red Man. If one should chance to visit the home of an old Indian he would perhaps notice a turkey wing hanging near the fire.

This the Indian uses to fan his fire into a flame and make it burn brightly, or perhaps in the sultry days of summer to fan himself. If asked why he uses the turkey wing instead of the wing of any other bird he would no doubt relate the following story:

Many years ago the fire of the world was nearly extinguished; this happened just at the beginning of the winter season. The birds of the air were filled with anxiety, for their intuition told them that they would need heat to keep them warm through the winter.

A bird council was held, and it was decided that the birds which could fly the highest should seek fire in the air and see if they could find a spark of fire anywhere. The efforts of the eagle, lark and raven were in vain. The honor was left to the little brown sparrow, who spied a spark of fire in the hollow of an old stump in the heart of a deep forest.

The birds flocked around the stump and tried to decide who should pick the spark out. But all their efforts were in vain; to the dismay they saw the spark growing smaller and fainter. The turkey then volunteered to try to keep the tiny coal alive by fanning it with its wings. Day after day the turkey kept fanning; the heat became greater each day, until the feathers were singed off the turkey's head. If one notices carefully he will see lumps on the head of a turkey that appear as blisters.

It is believed that the turkey was so badly burned that all turkeys since have had bald heads and wear the blisters as a memento of the bravery of the turkey. The faithful turkey lost his beautiful feathers, but he gave back fire to the world; so in his honor and as a memorial of his faithfulness the Indian uses the turkey wing to make his fire burn.

Solves a Deep Mystery.

"I want to thank you from the bottom of my heart," wrote C. B. Rader, of Lewisburg, W. Va., "for the wonderful double benefit I got from Electric Bitters, in curing me of both a severe case of stomach trouble and of rheumatism, from which I had been an almost helpless sufferer for ten years. It suited my case as though made just for me." For dyspepsia, indigestion, jaundice and to rid the system of kidney poisons that cause rheumatism, Electric Bitters has no equal. Try them. Every bottle is guaranteed to satisfy. Only 50c at all druggists.

Old Soldiers Tortured.

"For years I suffered unspeakable torture from indigestion, constipation and liver trouble," wrote A. K. Smith, a war veteran at Erie, Pa., "but Dr. King's New Life Pills fixed me all right. They're simply great." Try them for any stomach, liver or kidney trouble. Only 25c at all druggists.

A Strange Story.

Argyle, Mich.—Mrs. Wm. H. Carson in a letter from Argyle, says: "I was almost wild with pain in my head, an other severe pain from womanly troubles. After using Cardui, I obtained great relief. Further use of Cardui raised me from my bed of agony. Cardui saved my life when nothing else would help me. Whether seriously sick, or simply ailing, take Cardui, the woman's tonic. It relieves pain, regulates irregularities, builds weak, nervous woman back to health. Ask your druggist about it." E-24

Official Call.

At a regular meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of Ohio County held at the Court House on May 20, 1911, and a majority of the committee being present it was ordered and directed by said committee that a delegated convention be held at Hartford, Ky., on Saturday July 8, 1911, at 1:30 p. m. Standard time for the purpose of nominating a Republican candidate to be voted upon at the regular November election for Representative of Ohio county in the next General Assembly, and that delegates be selected on Saturday, July 1, 1911, at precinct meetings to be held at each of the voting precincts in said county at their voting place on Saturday July 1, 1911 at 1:30 p. m. Standard Time. Each precinct committee should be present at his precinct voting place and open the meeting. The number of delegates to said convention apportioned to each of the various precincts are as follows:

East Hartford, 8
West Hartford, 7
Beda, 5
Sulphur Springs, 6

Magan,	3
Cromwell,	5
Cool Springs,	2
North Rockport,	6
South Rockport,	4
Select,	3
Horse Branch,	5
Rosine,	9
East Beaver Dam,	5
West Beaver Dam,	5
McHenry,	6
Centertown,	2
Smallhouse,	2
East Fordsville,	7
West Fordsville,	5
Aetnaville,	1
Shreve,	3
Olaton,	3
Buford,	2
Bartlett,	4
Heilm,	2
Ceralvo,	2
Point Pleasant,	2
Narrows,	3
Ralph,	3
Prentiss,	3
Horton,	2
Arnold,	3
Reider,	3
Total	135
Number of votes necessary to a choice 68. R. B. MARTIN, Ch'm'n.	
J. NEY FOSTER, Sec'y.	

A Reliable Remedy FOR CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm

is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once. It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail. Liquid Cream Balm for use in atomizers 75 cts. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

Electric Bitters

Succeed when everything else fails. In nervous prostration and female weakness they are the supreme remedy, as thousands have testified. FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND STOMACH TROUBLE. It is the best medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter.



In The Contemplation of Beauty

there is no charm that a woman is prouder of than a pretty set of teeth. Beauties who lack this essential and whose front teeth are a disfigurement, have bridge work inserted, as it cannot be distinguished from the natural teeth. We are experts in crown and bridge work, gold inlays and plate work.

Written guarantee on all work. Satisfaction in every particular.

DR. H. J. BELL,

DENTIST,

Office in Republican Bldg., Hartford, Ky.
Both Phones

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BUCKNER'S SEEDS SUCCEED!
SPECIAL OFFER:
Make to build New Business. A trial will make you our permanent customer.
Write to-day, mention this Paper.
SEND 10 CENTS
to secure our new booklet, "How to Build New Business," which will show you the way to success in business. It is a valuable book, and one that every business man should have. It is sent free to those who send 10 cents to cover the cost of the booklet. Write to-day, mention this Paper.

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Bowling Green, Ky.

Directory

Ohio County

Circuit Court—T. F. Birkhead, Judge; Ben D. Ringo, Attorney; W. F. Minkoff, Jailer; E. G. Barnes, Clerk; F. L. Felix, Master Commissioner; H. T. Collins, Trustee Jury Fund; T. H. Black, Sheriff; Hartford, Deputies—S. O. Keown and Len Black. Court convenes first Monday in February and continues three weeks; third Monday in April, two weeks; second Monday in June, three weeks; third Monday in October two weeks. County Court—R. R. Wedding, Judge; W. S. Tinsley, Clerk, C. E. Smith, Attorney, Hartford. Court convenes first Monday in each month. Quarterly Court—Begins on the fourth Monday in February, May, August and November. Court of Claims—Convenes first Tuesday in January and first Tuesday in October. Other County Officers—C. S. Mosley, Surveyor, Fordsville, Ky.; E. D. No. 2, Bernard Felix, Assessor, Hartford, Ky.; R. F. D. No. 2, Henry Leach, Superintendent, Hartford; Dr. A. B. Lilley, Coroner, Hartford.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

B. S. Chamberlain, Hartford, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in March, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in June, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in September, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in December.
O. E. Scott, Cromwell, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in March, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in June, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in September, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in December.
John H. Miles, Rockport, Friday after 3rd Monday in March, Friday after 3rd Monday in June, Friday after 3rd Monday in September, Friday after 3rd Monday in December.
J. C. Jackson, Centertown, Saturday after 3rd Monday in March, Saturday after 3rd Monday in June, Saturday after 3rd Monday in September, Saturday after 3rd Monday in December.
M. C. Cook, Renfrow, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in February, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in May, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in August, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in November.
Thomas Sanders, Dundee, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in February, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in May, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in August, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in November.
C. V. Miles, Fordsville, Thursday after 2nd Monday in February, Thursday after 2nd Monday in May, Thursday after 2nd Monday in August, Thursday after 2nd Monday in November.
J. L. Patton, Ralph, Friday after 2nd Monday in February, Friday after 2nd Monday in May, Friday after 2nd Monday in August, Friday after 2nd Monday in November.

HARTFORD POLICE COURT.

C. M. Crowe, Judge; G. B. Likens, City Attorney; Sam Riley, Marshal; Court convenes second Monday in each month. City Council—J. H. Williams, Mayor; R. T. Collins, Clerk; S. K. Cox, Treasurer, Members of Council, T. R. Barnard, W. J. Bean, W. J. Fair, Pen Taylor, W. E. Ellis, E. P. Moore.

School Trustees—J. S. Glenn, chairman;

W. S. Tinsley, Secretary, C. M. Barnett, C. M. Crowe and Dr. E. B. Pendleton.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

M. E. Church South—Services morning and evening every first and third Sunday in each month. Sunday School 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. Virgil Elgin Pastor. Baptist Church—Services every Sunday morning and evening. Sunday School 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. J. W. Bruner, pastor.

Christian Church—Services every fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School 2:30 p. m. Elder W. B. Wright, pastor.

C. P. Church—Services first Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School 9:45.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Hartford Lodge No. 675, F. & A. M., meets first and third Monday night in each month. Owen Hunter, W. M., L. P. Foreman Secretary. Keystone Chapter No. 110, R. A. M., meets every third Saturday night in each month. John T. Moore High Priest; W. S. Tinsley, Secretary. Hartford Chapter No. 84, O. E. S., meets second and fourth Monday evening. Mrs. S. A. Anderson, W. M. Miss Lizzie Miller Secretary. Rough River Lodge No. 110, Knights of Pythias, meets every Tuesday night. J. B. Tappan, C. C., J. Ney Foster, K. of R. & S. Hartford Tent No. 80, K. O. T. M., meets every first and third Thursday night. R. D. Walker, Commander; L. P. Foreman, Record Keeper. Sunshine Hive No. 42, L. O. T. M., meets every first and third Friday night in each month. Mrs. Attie Griffin, Lady Commander; Mrs. Lula Pendleton, Lady Record Keeper. Carpenters and Joiners local No. 1881, meets 1st Saturday night in each month. Noah Skaggs, Pres.; W. D. Luce, Sec-Treas.

Acme Lodge No. 330, I. O. O. F., meets second and fourth Friday night in each month. W. R. Hedrick Noble Grand Master; C. M. Barnett Secretary. Ohio Tribe No. 188, Imp. Order Red Men, meets second and fourth Wednesday night in each month. James C. Bennett, Sachem. A. E. Pate, Chief of Records.

Hartford Camp, W. O. W. No. 202 Consul Commander, Thomas Williams; Clerk, C. Wallace.

Preston Morton Post No. 4, G. A. R., holds regular meetings Saturday before the first Monday in each month. Ashford Mills, Commander; J. M. Rogers, Adj.

A. S. of E.

National Officers: President—M. F. Sharp, Narrows, Ky. Vice President—J. M. Woods. Secretary—Treasurer—S. D. Kump, Indianapolis, Ind.

State Officers: H. M. Froman, Carroll county, Pres. T. T. Barrett, Henderson county Vice President. S. B. Robertson, McLean county, Sec-Treas.

C. P. Roemer, Warren county, State Organizer. C. C. Allen, Henry county, and L. G. Graves, Allen county, Assistant state organizers.

Board of Directors. Ben Watson, Warren county; C. M. Barnett, Ohio county; A. H. Brooks, Bracken county; R. E. J. Ray, Hardin county, and J. P. Doss, Muhlenberg county.

Ohio County Officers: S. L. Stevens, Pres., Beaver Dam, Ky. Henry Phibbs, Sec., Hartford, Ky. D. Ford, Treas., Hartford, Ky.

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION. Henry Leach, Chairman, Hartford, Ky. 1. L. B. Tichenor, Hartford, R. F. D. No. 5.

2. R. C. Hartford, Reynolds, Ky. 3. S. P. Farnson, Otisville, Ky. 4. B. L. Alford, White Run, Ky. 5. Richard Phumer, Taylor Mines, Ky. 6. J. L. Brown, Rockport, Ky.

PROFESSIONAL.

BARNETT & SMITH, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HARTFORD, - KY.

Will practice their profession in all the courts of Ohio and adjoining counties and Court of Appeals. Special attention given to all business entrusted to their care. Collections and the Practice of Criminal and Real Estate Law. Specialties. Office in Republican building.

FRANK L. FELIX, Attorney at Law, HARTFORD, - KY.

Will practice his profession in Ohio and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals. Criminal practice and Collections a Specialty. Office in the Herald building.

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Will practice his profession in all the Courts of Ohio and adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals. Also Notary Public. Office over First National Bank.

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J. NEY FOSTER Notary Public Ohio County HARTFORD, KY.

All Matters Given Prompt Attention. PENSION AFFIDAVITS A SPECIALTY.

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FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.

GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.

HAVE YOUR SUITS Cleaned and Pressed

Repairing and Dyeing neatly done. Ladies work given special attention. Hats Cleaned and Repaired. Work called for and delivered. Club rate \$1.00 per month.

Hartford Pressing Club, Y. M. C. A. BLDG., HARTFORD, KY.



Patriotism

The stomach is a larger factor in "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" than most people are aware. Patriotism can withstand hunger but not dyspepsia. The confirmed dyspeptic "is fit for treason, stratagems, and spoils." The man who goes to the front for his country with a weak stomach will be a weak soldier and a fault finder.

A sound stomach makes for good citizenship as well as for health and happiness.

Diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition are promptly and permanently cured by the use of

Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.
It builds up the body with sound flesh and solid muscle.

The dealer who offers a substitute for the "Discovery" is only seeking to make the little more profit realized on the sale of less meritorious preparations.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the paper covered book, or 31 stamps for the cloth bound. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y.

SPEED

A single motion is quicker to make than two.

Only one motion is needed to make any character desired on the complete, straight-line, key-for-every-character keyboard of the

easy action light running **Model 10**

Smith Premier

Write for information to
The Smith Premier
Typewriter Company, Inc.

ST. LOUIS, MO.



PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Look on patents. "Hints to inventors." "Inventions needed." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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THE REPUBLICAN and Louisville Herald.....	\$1.35
THE REPUBLICAN and Courier-Journal.....	1.50
THE REPUBLICAN and St. Louis Globe-Democrat	1.75
THE REPUBLICAN and Home and Farm.....	1.25
THE REPUBLICAN and Twice-a-Week Owensboro Inquirer	1.75
THE REPUBLICAN and Louisville Daily Herald.....	3.25
THE REPUBLICAN and Daily Owensboro Inquirer.....	3.25
THE REPUBLICAN and Twice-a-Week O'boro Messenger	1.75
THE REPUBLICAN and Kentucky Farmer.....	1.75
THE REPUBLICAN and New Idea Woman's Magazine..	1.30
THE REPUBLICAN and Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer. ...	1.50
THE REPUBLICAN and Weekly Inter Ocean and Farmer	\$1.25

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SHORTHAND 75 per cent of the United States Court "Reporters" write the system of Shorthand Draughon teaches, because they know it is THE BEST.

For FREE CATALOGUE and booklet "Why Learn Telegraphy?" which explain all, call on or write JOHN F. DRAUGHON, President.

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EVANSVILLE, ADUCAH, NASHVILLE, ST. LOUIS, SPRINGFIELD, MEMPHIS

Letter from Secretary Robertson

We note from the public press that the Kentucky millers have held a meeting and fixed the price of wheat at 75 cents for No. 2 and from that downward. Now farmers of Kentucky, who have labored under the blue dome of heaven and produced this wheat that will soon go on the market to sustain life to the great army of people in all walks of life, are you satisfied that the price fixed by the millers is an equitable price, and can you afford to tollas you have tolled and then sell your wheat at this low price? Do you think you will be treating your wife and children right if you sell your wheat at a price that is below the cost of production? Or will the farmers go on and deliver the wheat at the price fixed by the millers and then so soon as the flour is ready for the market and the consumer will you all meet in a great convention and fix the price on the flour? Well this would be only in keeping with what the millers have done, and we are not blaming the millers for doing what they have in fixing the price on your wheat if you submit to it, but we just mention these things to call your attention to the inconsistency that the farmer practices; first let us talk just a little.

Last fall you broke your ground with a plow on which the manufacturer fixed the price, then you used your harrow on which the price was made by the one who made or produced it, then what about the drill and fertilizers you brought into play in the production of this wheat on which the miller has recently fixed the price? and you remember that the binder with which you harvested your crop? If I am not mistaken, the price was made by the International Harvester Co. Yes you will say this is all very true, and this is not all; your good wife will have to be into the kitchen on the day you have that wheat threshed and with the temperature up to about one hundred will get a meal every particle of which will be prepared in vessels on which the price has been fixed by the ones who made the vessels and you will just sit down and feel that you are certainly favored because you have been relieved of fixing the price. Just to think you produce the wheat and then you will just impose on the responsibility of pricing, grading and weighing and you have nothing to do but to wait at the place of delivery till your turn comes and then just unload. Farmers of this free America you should awaken to the great responsibilities that are thrusting themselves on you to day, and take your places among the other great industries of the country and fix the prices on your product just as every other business is doing. It is right and we believe a sacred duty we owe to the great profession of agriculture, and when the price is fixed let it be just to both producer and consumer, and stand organized and you will maintain your price and command the respect of the business world.

S. B. ROBERTSON,
State Sec'y. A. S. of E.
Catholonia, Ky.

A Lifetime Trouble.

Ingram, Texas—"Ever since I became a woman," writes Mrs. E. M. Evans, of this place. "I suffered from womanly trouble. Last fall, it got so bad, I had to stay in bed for nearly a week every month. Since taking Cardui, I feel better than I have for years." You can rely on Cardui. Prepared especially for women, it relieves womanly pain, by acting on the cause and builds up womanly strength where it is most needed. Purely vegetable. Mild, but certain in action. Try it. At your druggists. E-31

BALD KNOB.

June 23.—There will be preaching at this place next Sunday at 11 o'clock.

Sunday school has closed out at this place on account of the measles. Mr. John Westbrook, of Bowling Green, visited Mr. J. H. Torrence Wednesday night.

Farmers have been very busy setting tobacco since the rain.

Misses Combie and Mae Sanderfur spent Thursday with Miss Ooro Torrence.

Mr. John Leach and wife, of Manda, visited their daughter, Mrs. J. W. Taylor and family Sunday.

Mr. Marion Sanderfur went to Cromwell Saturday.

Wheat crops are fine in this neighborhood.

Mr. J. H. Torrence happened to a very painful accident Sunday morning. While at the pasture he was kicked on the arm by a mule.

Mr. Luther Leach went to Manda to the trustee's meeting Saturday.

Mrs. Harriet Wallace visited Mrs. Dora Leach Thursday.

Mrs. Annie Torrence is on the sick list at this writing.

Messrs. Newton, Henry, Arthur, Ira

and Lethur Haven have got the measles.

Mr. Marion Sanderfur, of this place, attended the basket dinner at Green River church Sunday, he reports a nice time.

Success to The Republican and its readers.

Terrible Train of Troubles.

Lake Charles, La.—Mrs. E. Four-mer, 516 Kirby street says: "The month before I took Cardui I could hardly walk. I had backache, headache, pain in my legs, chills, fainting spells, sick stomach dragging feelings and no patience or courage. Since taking Cardui, I have no more pain, and feel good all the time." Take Cardui and get the benefit of the peculiar herb ingredients, which have been found so efficient for womanly ills. Other people have done the testing. You profit by their experience. Try it. E-22.

Right in your busiest season when you have the least time to spare you are most likely to take diarrhoea and lose several day's time, unless you have Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand and take a dose on the first appearance of the disease. For sale by all druggists.

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Davis New White Wax . . . \$1.25 Bushel
Currie's Rust Proof Wax . . . \$1.50 Bushel

PEAS
Extra Early Alaska . . . \$1.50 Bushel
New Early Giant . . . \$1.25 Bushel
Hortford's Market Garden . . . \$1.25 Bushel
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Base Ball News

Mont. Clarence Shown attended the Fourth of July celebration at Owensboro, Tuesday and saw the baseball games between Owensboro and Oakland City, Ind. The first game Owensboro won with a score of 11 to 1. In the second game Oakland City won with a score of 8 to 2.

The Hartford fans were greatly worried Saturday before the game of Hartford vs. Rob Roy was called. They had heard that the visitors were such good players and were afraid of the outcome, but what a surprise when the Locals won with a score of 15 to 4. Rob Roy did have a splendid team, and played well, but they could not get next to Barnett's pitching. The score:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 T
Hartford.. 0 4 0 0 6 0 6 0 x16
Rob Roy.. 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 4

Left on bases—Hartford, 4; Rob Roy 10.

Struck out by Barnett 14; by Williams 8.

Errors—Hartford, 3; Rob Roy 4.

Two base hits—King, Hunter, Barnett, Sanderfer, M. Williams.

Three base hit—Fred Robertson.

Island defeated Hartford at the Fourth of July Celebration at Centertown Tuesday morning. In the afternoon Centertown defeated Island.

Clarence Casebier has been elected manager of the Hartford team, and this was a good selection. You can always depend upon "Heg" looking after the interests of his players. The salary of Col. Casebier for managing the Locals for this season is not announced by the owners.

Master Pearl Sanderfer, of NoCreek is one of the youngest base ball enthusiasts in the county. He sees nearly every game played at Hartford, and always reads our "dope" the first thing when he gets his paper.

The management of the Hartford team is to be congratulated with the remarkable success they have had this season in securing nearly all of the games to be played here. Only one Saturday has our team gone away from home. This is greatly appreciated by the local fans who would not get to leave town, and by the business men.

When Dr. Bell left the first of this week for Louisville, where he will practice his profession, the Locals lost a good player, and one of the surest batters in the entire team. It is regretted that he could not play the entire season with us.

Last summer a great deal was heard of the Mighty Pitcher Greer, but this year his name is seldom mentioned in local circles. It has been said that Adaburg will play him here to-morrow, but we are not reliably informed.

Al. Barnett never pitched better and his support was to a perfection fast Saturday when the score was almost like free silver. There is no question what-er that Barnett did not win the game.

We do not think the Locals need any advice now about going away from home when they do not have their entire team with them. Hartford went to McHenry Sunday afternoon, with about half of the regular players, and got licked with a score of 1 to 15.

The playing of Estill Thomas Saturday was like an old professional player. He is certainly at home in the field.

CONVICTS PLAY BALL.
Frankfort, Ky., July 4.—The first game of baseball of the season within the walls of the Kentucky penitentiary, played to-day, resulted in defeat for the black convicts. The game was between the black convicts and the white convicts. The whites won by the score of 14 to 9. The game was attended by 1,300 convicts, while fourteen guards sat on the walls of the prison and in guard houses armed with Winchester rifles to prevent an outbreak. It is probably the only big game ever played between convicts and the one in which not even a profane word was uttered.

GAME AT LIVERMORE.

The K. of P.'s and Livermore regulars crossed bats Thursday afternoon at Livermore. The Regulars winning to the time of 7 to 5. The line-up:

K. of P.'s—Atherton, c; Cox, p; Cline, 1st b.; Roy Cox, 2nd b.; Newton, 3rd b.; J. Moseley, s. s.; S. Shacklett, 1. f.; Thomasson c. f.; Thomas, r. f.

Regulars—B. Moseley, c; Payne, p; Richards, 1st b.; Buckley, 2nd b.; Kelley, 3rd b.; Rowan, s. s.; Gentry, 1. f.; Atherton, c. f.; Quigg, r. f.

And Buckley came in with a base hit.

Tomy, was doomed by Payne in the 7th.

Payne allowed only three hits, and Cox hit frequently, allowing eight bingles.

Moseley played the game of his life.

Buckley also did superb playing.

A new team has been organized by A. Petty and will be known as "The Little Colonels" of Hartford. However, the players are not so small. The line-up will be announced in this department next week.

ST. PAUL A FAN.

Pulpit praise in high degree was given to the great American game of baseball by the Rev. S. Edward Young, the militant young pastor of the Bedford Presbyterian church, at Nostrand avenue and Dean street, Brooklyn says the New York World. He said that were St. Paul alive today he would surely be a "fan."

Mr. Young added that baseball was a game that spread big moral benefit over the nation, for it taught four rules capable of most beneficial application to daily life. There were: Self-discipline.

Team work.

Honor and fair play.

Subjection of the lesser to the greater.

In his audience were about two hundred baseball players—young men of the Y. M. C. A. league and teams from other religious organizations. He compared the round of the bases to the running of life's course; extolled the nobility of the "sacrifice hit" and dwelt philosophically on the chance and fate of the "slide to base."

"The first message of athletics today, as in the olden times, is that of self-discipline," said he. "Our major league baseball players began to make their fine scores when last March they sped to Southern climes and submitted to a regime of utmost rigor and abstinence from liquors and fleshy indulgences and made the body understand that its function is to do whatever the mind directs. No mortal attains his divinely appointed ideal without this self-mastery."

"What a quickener of the intellect our American games is! Do you know that a great mathematician has figured out 7,226,433 possible plays on a baseball diamond? Which one of them should the player try? To see the ball and take in the chances and catch the signal from the catcher or pitcher or manager on the bench; to estimate distances and angles in the twinkling of an eye; to pack a ball full of sated orders as to whether it is to curve right or left or up or down or fade away; to read your antagonist's countenance; to anticipate the next move or detect the bluff—these and a multitude more make mental gymnastics enough for the sharpening of a player's wit."

"These draw half of the adult population of the United States each summer through the paid admission gates. These incite boys and young men to take a hand at the bat or behind it or in front of it. A recent poll of the House of Representatives at Washington showed that all but two members had played ball. One of the two was blind and the other lame."

"The second message of athletics of this sort is that of team work. It is of incalculable advantage that a fellow learns to subordinate his own immediate success to that of the whole group; that a batter be willing to make a sacrifice hit and go out himself in order to enable a fellow player to run from second base to third or home. Such self-repression acquired in a game surely will live to do service in family, state or church."

"The third message is that of honor. An evil hour came to the ball field two-thirds of a generation ago when a gambling and hired defeat and dishonest victories well nigh ruined the game. But now young men are here taught honor, the slightest infraction thereof being visited with exclusion from the field. Whoever plays honorably will live honorably."

The Rev. Mr. Young was a baseball player at Princeton. He directs the baseball club of youths of his church.

PROPERTY HID IN CHURCH

Thieves Hide Loot in Pulpit and Get Away!

Mystery of Several Years Partially Cleared With Discovery.

Simpsonville, Ky., July 5.—A partial solution of the mystery surrounding the robbery of the general store of T. M. Lyons & Co., of this place, on July 30, 1908, came to light this morning when a portion of the stolen goods, consisting of food and clothing, together with burglar tools, were found concealed in the pulpit of the Simpsonville Colored Baptist church, which is being remodeled and painted.

The stolen property was evidently deposited in the pulpit by the thieves for safe keeping, nearly thirteen years ago, was found by the workmen when they displaced the pulpit from the rostrum. The fact that a slip of paper, containing a complete list of the articles found in the unusual hiding place led to the belief of the authorities that the list was left with the goods to guarantee "honor among thieves," to insure an equal division of the booty at any time that they should be able to remove it. The loot has been returned to the rightful owners.

On the night of July 30, 1898 thieves sawed out a panel of the rear door in the store of T. M. Lyons & Co. stock to the value of \$150 was taken. The combination of the safe was successfully worked, but nothing was obtained from the iron box as the money had been removed by the proprietor when he quit business for the day.

Three strangers, white men, were seen prowling about the town on the day before the robbery, and were missing the following morning when the theft was discovered. No trace of them has since been found. It is believed that they found that they would be unable to make much of the loot they took from the store and placed a portion of it in the pulpit of the Colored Baptist Church, intending to return for it later. The fact that three suspicious characters were seen the day before was published in the newspaper with a report of the robbery. Fear of apprehension probably prevented the burglars from returning.

To place the clothing and groceries in the pulpit box it was necessary for them to remove the top on which rested the Bible, and the nail it back that the church had been entered and the pulpit tampered with had never been detected. The discovery of the goods attracted a good deal of attention; a crowd gathered at the scene to witness the removal.

INTENTIONS.

Ever judge of men by their professions, for, though the bright moment of promising is but a moment and cannot be prolonged, yet if sincere in its moment's extravagant goodness, why, trust it and know the man by it, I say, not by his performance, which is half the world's work, interfere as the world needs must with its accidents and circumstances. The profession was purely the man's own. I judge people by what they might be, not as they are nor will be.—Robert Browning.

DEATH.

Can storied urn or animated bust
Back to its mansion call the
fleeing breath?
Can honor's voice provoke the
silent dust?
Or flattery soothe the dull cold
ear of death?
—Thomas Gray.

Saving Waste Vegetables.

On most farms there is enough of small and unsalable vegetables that go to waste each fall to carry a good sized flock of poultry through the winter in the matter of that very essential part of their ration, green

food. Take the cabbages which are unsalable and the other small root crops; gather and store them away in its out of doors to feed during the early days of winter at the time when the poultry sadly miss the green food. In preparing the vegetables for the table during the winter save the refuse portion for the fowl instead of sending it to the swine; true, hogs thrive on this sort of stuff, but it will pay a larger profit if fed to the poultry. The increased value of the stock and its return in milk, weight or eggs will make the feeding profitable.

Kentucky Fair Dates.

The following are the dates fixed for holding the Kentucky Fairs for 1911 as far as reported. Officers of fairs are requested to report to us any omissions or correction of dates.
Versailles, August 2—2 days.
Lexington, August 7—6 days.
Uniontown, August 8—5 days.
Vancosburg, August 9—4 days.
Lawrenceburg, August 15—4 days.
Leitchfield, August 15—4 days.
Burkville, August 15—4 days.
Brodhead, August 16—3 days.
Fern Creek, August 16—4 days.
Shepherdsville, August 22—4 days.
London, August 22—4 days.
Erranger, August 23—4 days.
Germantown, August 24—3 days.
Nicholasville, August 29—3 days.
Somerset, August 29—3 days.
Bardonia, August 30—4 days.
Paris, September 4—6 days.
Monticello, September 5—4 days.
Alexandria, September 5—5 days.
Mount Olivet, September 5—4 days.
Hogenville, September 5—3 days.
Sanders, September 6—4 days.
Kentucky State Fair, Louisville, September 11—6 days.
Horse Cave, September 20—4 days.
Mayfield, September 27—4 days.

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Near Sunnydale, Ky.
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Remember that the 22nd, will end these prices and that we never again make such concessions.

Remember the work we turn out during this reduction will be the best we know how to make. Go to the boat to have the work done.
Yours truly,

The Schroeters.

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